

★ THE PEOPLE ★  
will hereafter be furnished to the trade on  
Friday Morning.  
Make your orders by your News Company  
in due time before the Friday morning  
delivery.  
This change will give you an opportunity  
to keep THE PEOPLE on your news-stand  
during Friday, Saturday and Sunday  
morning and secure more readers.

# The



# People.

THE PEOPLE  
Can be had hereafter from any news  
dealer in  
Greater New York  
on FRIDAY morning. See that your news-  
dealer gives it a prominent place on his  
stand.

VOL. VII.—NO. 43.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 23, 1898.

PRICE 3 CENTS.

## "SOPHISTICATIONS."

Source and Meaning of Adulterations of Food.

Driven by Competition, Capitalist Manufacturers Poison the People in Order to Sell their Goods—The Process is an Aid to the Lowering of Wages—Legislation an Inadequate Preventive—The Overthrow of Capitalism Alone can Now Stand.

This subject is not only of universal interest, referring, as it does, to the health and well being of the people at large, but of especial interest to the workingmen as an economic phenomenon. Adulterated food is just as much a product of our faulty economic life as is the wage-laborer himself who consumes it. Both owe their existence to that special phase of economic life—capitalism mode of production.

In his book on "Foods: Their Composition and Analysis," A. W. Blyth makes the following statement: "Before adulteration commences, commerce must develop. In primitive states of society there may be knavish tricks, ignorant bartering, substitution of bad for good, falseness and meanness of all kinds, but no systematic sophistication is possible. Again in the semi-pastoral state (as it existed in some parts of Scotland a century ago), in which the food of a family is raised from the soil on which they dwell, and clothing produced from their own sheep and spun into textile garments at their own fireside, commercial frauds are unknown or undeveloped." The author here either uses inadequate terms or does not trace the soil far enough. It is not the development of commerce that brought about the adulterations, but the development of manufacture.

The development of commerce presupposes the development of manufacture. Even raw materials require a certain amount of labor before they can get into the market. The merchant, who sells the manufactured goods, has nothing to do with their quality; he is only a middleman, a medium between the manufacturer and the consumer, he is, so to say, the conductive coil but not the storage battery, and like the coil, which conducts any kind of electricity, whether galvanic or Faradic, mean or strong, he distributes any kind of goods manufactured, for which there is a demand. True, certain merchants will handle spurious goods while others will only sell the genuine article, but this is altogether due to the kind of customers they respectively have; they do not create the demand but satisfy it. In the commencement of commerce, the manufacturer was also the dealer, he manufactured the goods that he brought to the market, and the responsibility for the inferior quality of those goods rested solely on him; then there was only cheating, no systematic adulteration being as yet possible. The modern merchant does not produce the goods he sells, he knows nothing of their quality, and is therefore not responsible for the adulterated goods he sells. Now and then a dishonest merchant will cheat his customer by under-weight or by substituting inferior grades for the ones called for, but this again is simple cheating, and has nothing to do with the wholesale fraud that consists in systematic adulterations. I dwell on this point because I want to bring the blame home to the capitalist or manufacturer, and thus correct the misconception which the interposition of the merchant originates in the minds of the people, who, facing the merchant, blame him for selling spurious goods, while the manufacturer of those goods sits behind the bush and enjoys the money plundered by fraud, and the respect of the community.

Capitalist production beget competition, and competition beget a great many evils, among which adulterations occupy quite a conspicuous place. The struggle for existence and the "survival of fittest" have here, as in everything else, the determining influence. In order to exist, and not be swallowed by his rival of larger capital, the small capitalist resorts to means that, at least temporarily take the place of the natural weapon—larger capital. He recognizes the fact that the strength of his enemy lies in the low price at which he can manufacture and sell his goods, and unless the small manufacturer can sell his goods at the same price he will have to leave the market. But the position of a capitalist, i. e., a man who reaps what he did not sow, is too good to be surrendered so willingly. No, he will fight the battle, and, like the heroic Nicholas, will fight even if he has only one soldier (laborer) left. True enough he has not immense capital, but he has laborers, who will compensate for that. He reduces wages. Hurray, the aim is achieved; he can sell his goods just as cheap; and he sees with delight that the big mouth of his monster-enemy is closed; he has escaped destruction. But alas, the monster has again opened his mouth ready to swallow him; the big capitalist got a new machine, or also reduced wages, and now again sells his goods cheaper. What is to be done? The small fellow lengthens the working day. This also proves to be only a temporary remedy. He tries to save expenses of erecting expensive factories by introducing the sweating system, but also this eventually fails. That monstrous mouth—bigger and ever bigger capital—is constantly open, and like the sword of Damocles, constantly threatens destruction. In vain does he, the small fellow, try one remedy after another, all of them eventually fail. He finally resorts to adulteration.

By adulterating goods the small manufacturer kills two birds with one stone; he sells his goods cheaper; this cheapens the cost of subsistence of the worker, and this, in turn, reduces the wages.

With reduced wages, the worker is not able to buy the genuine goods, which are too dear, and he is compelled to consume the adulterated ones, which are cheaper; thus a demand is created for adulterated goods, and this demand increases the production of those goods. Thus a vicious circle is established, which by its successive turns works to the detriment of the workingman and the enrichment of the small capitalist.

This explains the excuses made by merchants that they are "compelled to resort to the misdeed by the public demand for cheap commodities;" excuses, which J. P. Battershall, chemist of U. S. Laboratory, unjustly considers to be fallacious. While it is perfectly true that the people demand those goods, yet they do that not of their own free will and accord, but compelled by the struggle for bare existence. I will make this clearer by the following illustration:

John consumes, say, 4 loaves of bread daily at the cost of 20c. His wages, therefore, will include this necessary expense; but here appears on the market a spurious kind of bread sold at 3c. per loaf. Dick is out of work, and is willing to eat any kind of bread, even if it contain alum and sand. He also needs 4 loaves, but they will only cost him 12c.; he can, then, afford to accept a reduction in his wages amounting to 8c., and is consequently employed in preference to John. If John wants work, and he cannot keep his soul in his body unless he gets it, he must submit to the same reduction of wages; these, however, are not sufficient to supply him with bread of a good quality, and he is, therefore, compelled to demand of his dealer that spurious kind of bread. This is equally applicable to all other commodities which go to make up the miserable subsistence of the laborer.

The cost of all commodities or merchandise is determined and regulated by certain laws. The price of every merchandise is made up of the 3 component parts, first pointed out by Karl Marx, namely: the capital, or money spent on machinery, raw material, etc.; second, the capital, or the money invested in the "living machinery," as wages; and thirdly, the surplus balance, or the money appropriated by the capitalist as a remuneration for his hard work of doing nothing, his "abstinence," etc. When it comes, however, to the adulterated goods all such laws and fixed proportions are altogether absent; their price, like their composition, depends on the same caprice and ingenuity of the manufacturer. He may add 25 per cent. of chicory to the coffee, he may add 50 per cent., or make it 75 per cent., and unless his fraud is exposed by the official chemist, none of the consumers will ever know to what extent he carries his adulterations. This is what made the so-called "honest" manufacturers, or the big capitalist, to decry this evil. These "honest" gentlemen recognized at once that their enemy, their smaller competitor, got quite an effectual weapon, which is likely to enable the small manufacturer to put himself on the offensive instead of as formerly keeping to the defensive. From that moment the big fellows put on sheep's skins and piously demanded of the Legislature the enactment of laws against the evil of adulterations "for the sake of the poor, the suffering poor." With tears in their eyes they began to talk of the injurious effect that adulterated goods have on the health of their beloved workingmen.

That the real cause of their alarm was not the wholesale poisoning of the laborer, but their personal interest, is clearly shown by the late enactment of laws regulating the sale of goods, although adulterations existed much earlier. Thus the New York State general law for the prevention of the adulteration of food and drugs was enacted as late as 1881, and similar laws went into force in other States between 1881 and 1885. Battershall quite naively ascribes the delay in such legislation to the "American's characteristic of controlling their own personal affairs, and the resulting disinclination to resort to anything savoring of parental government 'interference,'" although in his introduction to his book "Food Adulteration and Its Detection" he states that "the claim that manufacturers are often forced into adulteration by the necessities of unfair trade competition possesses more weight—an honest dealer cannot as a rule successfully compete with a dishonest one—(here he also confuses the manufacturer with the dealer)—and has undoubtedly influenced many of the better class to co-operate in attempts to prevent the practice" (they did that notwithstanding their anti-governmental characteristic). "The United States Tea Adulteration Act," he says, on page 19, "was passed by Congress in 1883. The enactment of this law was largely due to the exertion of prominent tea merchants, whose business interests were seriously affected by the sale of the debased or spurious article." On page 140 he further makes the following statement: "The addition of sodium bicarbonate (to the beer) is resorted to in order to increase the effervescing power of the beverage. . . . The apparent gain to the brewer of such beer consists in the economy of time and ice; he is also enabled to turn over his invested capital sooner than the more scrupulous manufacturer, who is thus placed in a disadvantageous position so far as trade competition is concerned."

K. Marx brings the statement of "honest" bakers, who claimed that they cannot compete with the "undersellers," who can sell their bread much below the average cost of its production, and hence they demanded legal protection. Even after these laws went into effect the judges were feeling their ground, and were quite slow in applying them, not being sure whether they would please or displease the majority of manufacturers. Thus a confectioner in Boston was suspected of selling adulterated candy, and while it was proved that a sample bought of him contained a dangerous proportion of a poisonous pigment—chromate of lead—he escaped conviction on the plea that candy was

(Continued on Page 3.)

## ON, FOR THE 100,000.

The Call of Michigan to Her Proletarians.

The Harvest is Ripe for the Harvester Provided an Organized Effort is Set Forth to Bring the Whole Force of the Tollers to Bear Upon the Exploiting Class—This Could then Easily be Thrown Out of the Saddle.

Comrades and Fellow Proletarians who are not yet Comrades in Michigan—

In view of the fact that next fall there will be held in Michigan another general State election, in which the Socialist Labor party should participate, our State Committee, at its last regular meeting, decided to urge the different isolated Socialists to form themselves into Sections and affiliate with the other organized Socialists of the United States. Next fall the election ought to show that there has been work done in Michigan. Up till now the work has been done mainly by individuals, or at least by an individual Section. Detroit did not receive any outside financial help last fall, and last spring except from Comrades Chappel, of Plymouth and Wolf, of Saginaw. When we work together and in a systematic way, a great deal may be accomplished even with our limited funds.

The last spring election gave proof that Michigan has enough Socialists in every county to have a Section there. The total vote for Michigan was 2,205 votes. Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Bay City, Muskegon, Jackson and all the cities in the northern peninsula polled a vote that gave Detroit renewed vigor and energy: Our vote in Detroit this fall—541 votes, without the balance of Wayne County, is 215 votes better than the total of Wayne County last fall. We must establish connections between ourselves and other Socialists. Think of the proverb, "In union there is strength," or "United we stand, divided we fall." We Socialists stand for the reorganization of society on a more perfect basis, why then should we not be able to see that we ourselves can accomplish nothing without ORGANIZATION?

It is with our movement as it is with a rope: "One fibre may be torn easily, but by the proper composition of a number of fibres, the collection can overcome the resistance of an anchor. We have to organize with sufficient numbers and in the proper way to lift the anchor that up to now has affirmed capitalism. Capitalistic majority has up to now been the strength, the anchor of capitalism. The 70 per cent. of wage workers have up to now given capitalists their support, their vote, and the result has been that a minority of 30 per cent. of the total, including the middle class (small merchants and artisans) has ruled by the consent of the majority against the interests of the majority. By proper organization and only by that can the workers turn their power to profit. Class organization for Socialism—against all kinds of exploitation, can utilize the force of the American working class. Its force and energy is great, as we have been able to notice, when they made such brilliant displays of it as the Homestead, Coeur d'Alene, Chicago, Brooklyn and the late miners' strike, etc.

The resistance that capitalism can offer is insignificant when once labor becomes aware how to use its own power. United States Secretary of the Treasury Gage showed plainly last winter during a speech at a banquet in Cincinnati that the capitalist class is horrified at the appearance of a proletarian class political movement. He urged the members of the capitalist class not to lose their heads, for then they would be lost. "Not to lose their heads" means undoubtedly to do what that class did before, i. e., to try to get a fake labor organization, headed by all the old crooks of the labor movement, palmed off upon the workers as the genuine article. In lies, fakes and deceit lies the power of capitalism to turn the workers as voting cattle. The world over, the workers are tiring of capitalist oppression; our conditions and situation are such that with proper organization we can easily step to the front ranks of the Socialist labor movement of the world. What happened in Vienna recently is enough to make one shout for joy and hope. But here in our own country too and in Michigan we are gaining ground. Bessemer has been added to our number of Michigan Sections.

The times or conditions are dead ripe for Socialism. The old individualistic system of production and distribution is no longer adequate for the present collective operation of industry. Newspapers report the formation of new trusts almost daily; concentration of industry was never as apparent as it is now. With the supply limited and the smaller competitors and their former employees crowded to the street, the expenses (amount of people who receive wages), even in their own establishments, are greatly reduced. But who profits by this saving of expenses? Where will the capitalist find a market for their goods while the chance to earn something (to work) is taken away from the worker? The worker is the main consumer; any market is soon overstocked when the working class cannot consume in proportion to the amount sent or produced there. To "save expenses" means to limit demand.

The last crisis is not past, its effects are felt as bad as ever, and still the lightning-like speed with which capitalism fulfills its mission—the concentration of production and distribution—creates conditions that make persons

(Continued on Page 4.)

## "PROSPERITY," AGAIN.

We Now Know the Best it Can Do—is that Satisfactory?

Clippings From Papers, that are Shouting Prosperity and Assert it Has Arrived and is in Full Blast, Critically Compared—Workingmen's Duty, Unless they Are Thanking Turkeys to be Eaten.

POLK, Pa., Jan. 17.—Prosperity is here without any question whatever, and the election pledges of the Republicans are fulfilled, whether of their own doings or not. Out of the tons of evidence industriously circulated each day twice, this can be quoted from the Pittsburg "Commercial Gazette," Jan. 8, 1898:

"Proof of Prosperity—The past year the best of which there is any record—Figures on the Business Barometer Tells Their Own Story—Good Outlook for 1898—The Iron Industry Further Encouraged.

"New York, Jan. 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say in its issue to-morrow: 'In failures 1897 was not only the best year, since 1892, but on the whole the best ever definitely known. The commercial failures were but 13,351, with liabilities of \$154,332,071; the average failure being only \$11,559, the lowest ever known except in 1892. But even in that year the failures during the last half averaged liabilities of \$10,477 per failure, while in the last half of 1897 the average was only \$9,593.'"

I want those who are working at reduced wages, those who are working under harder conditions, those who should not, on account of their age, sex or physical conditions, be working at all, and yet be fully provided for, to note this well. PROSPERITY IS HERE, AND THIS IS THE BEST WE HAVE EVER DONE, and this is what "Republican prosperity," after all, has been accomplished, can do, which is so inadequate, and so empty.

While the "Free Silver Prosperity" was laid on the shelf lately as an inferior thing to the present gold lined, "honest dollar," "national bond" brand—it has some hope of being taken down again to be redusted and maybe accepted, for a change, for even prosperity grows monotonous with our "nervous, hurrying American." In passing it should be noted that, had Free Silver been successful, and had its best feature—dollar wheat and the long chain of blessings attached thereto—been realized without the drawbacks ascribed to Free Silver by treasonous Shylocks, things would have no earthly chance of being a whit better than now. For we now have the high prices from tariff and exceptional grain market, which was all that could be claimed for more money.

That the failures were 11 1/2 less than in 1896 is a cheering thing no doubt to business men, especially business men with liabilities greater than that fatal \$9,593 of the last half of 1897. Since poverty has been discovered to be so blessed by Andrew Carnegie, as his private experience, lately exposed, testified; we no doubt would be thankful that those 13,351 averaging \$11,559 had so soft a place to land on when they reached terra firma, did not the following, among others of like nature, fall under our eye in the same paper, which makes us wonder a good deal where they will find that supreme blessing—work.

On account of an order for 17,000 feet of iron railing for the Harlem River Driveway and other good reasons, "to meet increased business, Mr. Albrece has found it necessary to increase facilities by installing NEW MACHINERY and erecting a traveling crane, running from his works to the railroad, besides several smaller cranes for handling purposes." (He has also a foreign agency to meet the FOREIGN DEMAND.) Why tariff?

Also this:  
"From two to three of the Pittsburg riveting machines are being shipped weekly; a 68-inch portable riveting machine, driving 1,000 15-16-inch rivets in a stand pipe daily, was shipped, etc."

Of course this is not the whole world or even nation, but a fair sample. Our prosperous friend referred to evidently needs no extra help, as he is "installing new machinery," and even loads his cars with "a traveling crane." If the same paper a week or two ago, in speaking of the evidences of prosperity by comparing the number of unemployed in New York City with the number a year ago, had not mentioned that "there were 100,000 persons in New York involuntarily idle," one might have hoped employment could have been found in putting up that fence; even though borrowed money paid for it; but with the "100,000 involuntarily idle" it can not be, and seeing lately, in the same paper a "machinist, a good workman, unemployed for a long while, sober man," being found in a stable, badly frozen and suffering from neglect and exposure, one cannot reasonably hope that the afflicted 13,351 can be dignified by laboring on the construction of those "traveling cranes," etc.

It is a sad case. We know full well that "business has revived;" a panic cannot last forever, and present institutions stand. So we are not robbed of any arguments against the capitalist system or for the Socialist Commonwealth by the (often fraudulent) publication of items like the following:  
"Large order for rails. The Pennsylvania Railroad contracts for 100,000 tons" (at about \$18 a ton). Such orders are necessary to keep the machinery in motion, no men of consequence being used in their construction.  
"Big orders for tin plate bars, Pennsylvania and Indiana alone ordering 75,000 tons."

"Surpassed all records" did the Pittsburg Locomotive Works, galvanized 3,501 net tons of wire in December, the largest output, largest plant in the U. S., if not in the world.

We had been hearing of the wonderful output of steel in Braddock, Duquesne, Homestead, etc., until a general reduction of from 10 to 40 per cent. in wages at one fell swoop took from the racing employees all that they had gained, leaving them the extra labor, which is still to go at the new place.

"Great year on the lakes; Erie's tonnage receipts increased by 675,000 in 1897, and many others of a similar nature.

These transactions are put in motion by the release or circulation of money by reason of debt, national, state, county and municipal; by large concerns increasing their facilities to withstand the next crash, and to harvest the present opportunity, and by the small savings formerly withheld from business either by fear or lack of opportunity, which "restored confidence" has called from hiding, and which will very likely go to the direction of the \$154,332,071 before mentioned, in due time. Add to this the circulation of wages required to carry all this on, and the recirculation of the profits, taxes and interest connected with the operation, and you see the forces that under the capitalist system are rapidly "circulating" both money and commodities to such a position that the whole thing will break down again, with the usual results intensified.

You who can see; you who can hear; you who can speak—work! Show to all that there is nothing further to wait for; that we have got that prosperity, and that it is found wanting—all know.

The traveling crane and elselike preclude the possibility of relief from labor exchanges.

The vast army of class-unconscious proletarians precludes adjustment by the initiative and referendum here and now.

The "foreign demand" precludes a long continuation of high tariff or an acceptance of the "flat" of any small country for goods sold, the large countries, even when we can sell to them, having the gold standard, thus putting Free Silver out of the question;

The economic development making colonization a joke;

The adoption of the Single Tax an unnecessary proceeding, it being now adopted by the capitalists of weight;

The competition between the employed and the unemployed, making all economies and low prices or tariffs a delusion and a snare;

The failure to connect any of the 13,351 with the "drink habit" fails to introduce Prohibition into the case;

The reduction of wages in the East being ascribed to constraining laws and Southern (American) competitors, knocks any "patriotic" or "alien labor" ideas out of wind;

The past experience of pure and simple labor unions and their fakirs holds up against any hope from even a continuance of such;

And with the shady history of the "Friends of Labor"—the Carroll-D-Wrights, Terrence - V - Powderleys, Henry - Georges, William - Jennings - Bryan, etc., the follow-me-I-will-storm-the-fort heroes, becoming fewer in the field and shutting off any hope for that quarter;

There is only the Socialist Labor party left as the only way out—for all those who are not in the condition of the late turkeys just before Thanksgiving.

O. N. E. LACKALL.

Comrade Bernardino Verro has hit upon an excellent plan to reach the masses of his Italian fellow men in this country. These Italians in America have been hitherto used by unscrupulous countrymen of theirs as veritable mercenaries for capitalist political battles. The difficulties of speech have to a great extent barred Socialist agitation from reaching them, and redeeming them from the clutches of their bell-wethers; even incidental Socialist addresses in Italian failed to prove attractive and effective.

Comrade Verro now attacked the evil in a new way. He wrote an Italian play, with the scene in Sicily; the plot brings out the exploitation of the working class by the capitalist class, and pointedly illustrates the folly of a warfare that singles out a single "padrone" for punishment. The play is full of exciting scenes and situations, and presents the theories and tactics of the Socialist Labor party in a manner most taking.

The play is now being performed in the Italian theater on the Bowery, and is an unequalled success.

The organizer of Section New York should follow up this success with the distribution of party literature, and clinch the work of Verro's.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 100, of Philadelphia, passed resolutions requiring the President of the International Union to explain the non-appearance of the financial report, and demanding its publication.

That report would have been overdue even last May, but this is the day when it has not yet seen the light. The union-wreckers, who, under the flag of labor have been doing understrappers' work of the capitalist class, withhold the report because it is an indictment of their own corruption and imbecility.

As Cigarmaker Newmeyer said some time ago in these columns, at the time we called the attention of the bona fide rank and file to the bankruptcy into which their fakir leaders had led the organization, "no man who withholds the truth from the workers can mean it well with them."

"Addition, division and silence" is the motto, not of the capitalist politicians only, but of their reprobates, the Labor Fakirs.

Whatever is manly and honorable in the International Union will join No. 100 in the demand for an explanation of the bunco game of silence on their financial report, and for the immediate publication of the truthful figures.

## IN WAR PAINT.

Socialists of Milwaukee Throw Down The Gauntlet.

Terse Presentation of the Situation, Both With Regard to the Capitalist System and Old Parties, and the Purpose Behind the Mask of the "Social Democracy" at the Coming Spring Election.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.—At the well attended semi-annual meeting of the Socialist Labor party of this city, held here last Sunday, the following resolution or public declaration, of no slight significance just now, was offered by Comrade K. Minkley, and was unanimously adopted:

The Socialist Labor party of Milwaukee, in general session assembled at Kolt's Hall, on January 9, declares:

"First—WHEREAS, The present system of ownership, together with private capitalist production and distribution, is grounded upon free competition and wage-slavery; and

"WHEREAS, The logical application of this system has for its result the concentration of natural and social opportunities in the hands of a few, and the periodically recurring industrial crises, together with their long train of horrors;

"WHEREAS, Thereby the dependence of the large mass of the people upon a few property-holders becomes ever complete; therefore

"The only way to free the working class from the present bondage is the abolition of the present system and the establishment of the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth.

"AND WHEREAS, All political parties, with the exception of the Socialist Labor party, have a natural interest in the existing system of exploitation; therefore

"The Socialist Labor party calls upon all thinking workingmen to join it so as to be able successfully to do battle against Capitalism and Exploitation."

"Second—The conduct of the so-called Social Democracy of this city, in attempting to set up an independent labor party, is an act hostile to the true interests of the working class, and intended only to conjure up internecine feuds among the workers and to disrupt the Socialists of this city.

"For many a year have we, here in Milwaukee, had occasion to observe how various the masks are which the foes of progress among the workers are capable of wearing. One year it was the mask of the 'Union Labor party'; another year it was the mask of the 'Co-operative party'; yet another time it was the mask of the 'People's party'. When the Democrats captured the People's party, the shady disrupters, whom we have had our eyes on, fought the People's party in the interest of the Republican party. The plan now is to use at the next spring election the mask of the 'Social Democracy,' in the hope that way again to impede progress by throwing and keeping the workers in a perpetual state of confusion.

"The Socialist Labor party urges all thinking workmen at last and once for all to make the quietus of these shady disrupters by marshaling themselves to a man under the banner of the S. L. P., which alone has been held unswayed.

The Single Tax was on the rack last week in Paterson, N. J. A debate was held between Comrade Martha Moore Avery, of Boston, and a certain Mr. James R. Brown, Single Taxer. The question debated was, Will the Single Tax remove involuntary poverty? It was cogently proved that it would not, and that the whole question of Single Tax was a capitalist issue. How completely routed the Single Tax was may be judged from the circumstance that the chairman, a Single Taxer, the Labor Fakir Edward McHugh, of England, absolutely refused to put the question to a vote at the close of the debate. The audience, fully a thousand strong, gave such emphatic tokens of its appreciation of the Socialist arguments that the Single Tax chairman felt his side would be overwhelmingly defeated, and he avoided furnishing the proof thereof by a vote.

How wholly thrown out of the saddle and proportionally angry the Single Taxers must have felt, the following incident may help to illustrate; it also helps to illustrate the intellectual babyhood of these gentlemen. After the debate a Single Taxer approached Comrade Avery, and with much bowing and scraping, said:

"But how are you going to do it? I have a tooth-brush in my pocket, would you nationalize that too?"

We think even Louis F. Post has graduated beyond that point.

The Tammany Hall Assemblyman from the 16th New York District seems to want to make hay while the sun shines. He seems to have a pretty clear appreciation of the effects upon him and his old bailiwick from the Socialist vote polled there last November. He seems to realize that his shorn vote endangers his chances for a renomination next November, or, if he manages to resecure that, that the Socialist rising flood will drown him and beat him. How else is his haste to be explained in introducing such "strike" bills as he is introducing in the Assembly.

He has one bill to make cigarette smoking a penal offense; another bill to forbid the Elevated Roads from posting advertisements in their cars for pay, etc., etc.

All these bills, and similar ones, have a well known flavor. They are regularly introduced by Assemblymen as a means to "strike" the large corporations that are threatened by them.

Assemblyman Benjamin Hoffmann is evidently in a hurry to make what hay he can in the short sun-shine still allotted to him.



THE PEOPLE.

Published at 184 William Street, New York, EVERY SUNDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance. One year \$1.00, Six months .60, Three months .40, Subscription Trial, one month .10

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office, on April 6th, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table showing Socialist vote in US: In 1888 (Presidential) 2,068; In 1890 18,331; In 1892 (Presidential) 21,157; In 1894 23,133; In 1896 (Presidential) 36,564; In 1897 54,159

As nations can not be punished in the next world, they are punished in this. By an inevitable chain of causes and effects, Providence punishes national sins with national calamities.

OBJECT LESSONS ON A BROAD STAGE.

Making ample allowance for the mendacity of the capitalist press, many circumstances combine to indicate that, in the matter of the British engineers' strike, the devil does not always lie.

When a battle is about to be fought the elements of strength of the contending sides are always considered. The issue of the battle, as a rule, depends upon the correct estimate of such elements.

Strength is a relative thing. What is strength in one case may be impotence in another. An army, 10,000 strong, may be an overpowering force when pitted against it, there is a body of only 100 men; and, inversely, that same army of 10,000 men becomes a hopeless weakling when its adversary is 1,000,000 strong.

A blacklisted railroad employe sued a railroad company for damages, etc., under the law. The case was clear; the crime palpable. The capitalist brigand in command, with the title of "Judge," at this particular Chicago "Palladium," resorted to all the tricks of strategy to bring about a miscarriage of justice and preserve the reputation of the "Palladium" in his charge.

But there was another military blunder committed. In battle, a body numerically inferior to another may yet be the superior force. Its superiority would depend upon its position. A position of vantage may give the preponderance of power to a smaller over a larger force, and bring it victory.

What happened, the victory of the usurping class, may or may not be a complete victory for Capitalism according as the strike has or has not taught the above elemental lessons in warfare. If it has failed to teach them, then the defeat is crushing.

decline. It is a milestone on the path of victory and emancipation. The control of the Government by the proletariat would give it a strategic advantage that counter balances its economic impotence.

KICKING SPOTS OUT OF OUR "PALLADIUMS."

Other countries have one "Palladium," at most two, of "freedom," "justice," "order," "family," "religion," etc. Ours as the capitalist country par excellence, must have more than that; indeed, it has a large number of "Palladiums."

Our readers will remember the numerous instances in which justice prevailed in the Courts, and wrong was branded there, not with the aid of, but despite all that the Judge could do: In the recent instance of the free speech issue in Boston, Comrade Avery was promptly condemned by a magistrate, and the vindication of the great cause she stood for had to await an appeal, and was secured only by a jury; similarly, some time before, when a Tammany Judge falsified the law and did all in his power to acquit the common libeler Kurzenknebe, it was a jury that had to wrench justice from the Tammany brigand who acted as Judge on the "Palladium," and branded the fakir malefactor Kurzenknebe. And so forth.

But these instances, in which the Court "Palladium" was un-Palladiumed by the people in the shape of juries, have become so numerous that the brigand capitalists, in command with the title of "Judge," have been constrained to put forth more than usual energy to earn their hire.

As there are defeats that are equivalent to victories, so there are victories that are equivalent to defeats. This victory of the "Justice-Palladium" is of the latter category. It was a kick at itself by the very brazenness of the kick given to the popular superstition concerning its Palladiumship.

UNHAPPY LETTER-CARRIER.

The letter carriers are truly to be pitied. For years, the lure of "something NOW," has led them by the nose, in the tow of some scheming capitalist politician or other, and with the assistance of some scoundrel labor leader or other. But all that they got "now," was promises; for years they have been fed on that. And they seem to like it.

penises. Nothing of the sort. On the contrary. The cry of "economy" always means "squeeze the workers in order that I may have more to lavish upon myself, thereby seem richer, and thereby increase my credit."

This conclusion is justified by the fact that they allow a Quigg and such other misleaders to again stuff them full with promises, instead of their kicking the swindlers heels over head out of their meeting, and declaring that they are through with playing the role of geese to be stuffed.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Challenged by the Editor of the Reno, Nev., "Plaindealer," 16 to 1 crank, to a printed debate on the money question, the Cleveland, O., "Citizen" declines with well grounded arguments.

"The trade unionists of Cleveland who have studied the money question, and who are to-day without capital (homes, workshops and tools), cannot understand how they will cease to be industrial dependents and wage-slaves no matter what financial system is adopted.

"We have stated repeatedly that all this dollars and cents talk finally resolves itself into a quarrel between the two wings of capitalism—the plutocrats and the bankrupt middle class—and to this day no financial crank has been able to show how the gold standard, the double standard, the silver standard or the paper standard will be direct legislation in the interest of the working class, abolish rent, interest and profit, and substitute a rational system of production and distribution by abolishing the present criminal wastefulness and overwork.

The "Citizen" might, however, have asked the "Plaindealer" to explain to a patient public upon what ground it imagines that an increase of wealth in the shape of silver dollars, implies an increase thereof to the wage earners, when a tremendous increase of wealth in all other shapes has meant only an increase of poverty to these same workers?

But probably the "Citizen" was in a charitable mood, and did not care to drive nails into the "Plaindealer's" coffin additional to those it did drive into it.

Says the Johnston, R. I., "Beacon": "Socialists have no cut and dried scheme for making the Co-operative Commonwealth a fact. The road to Socialism is new and no man or nation have yet travelled over it.

Under the captions:

"This Speaks for Itself." Chairman R. J. Hinton Calls Down His Libeler, Daniel De Leon. The expiring Chicago "Social Democrat" publishes IN ITS ISSUE OF THE 13TH a stupidly impudent bluff letter, sent to this office by the Hinton aforesaid; and carefully suppresses the fact that THE PEOPLE had promptly called down the bluffer by the following "Letter Box" answer in our issue of the 9th:

"Richard J. Hinton, 1417 6th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.—We have nothing to retract, and nothing to apologize for; we stand by every word printed in these columns about you.

By suppressing this fact, well known to the "Social Democrat" at the time it sent Hinton's bluff to the printer, that paper betrays the fact Hinton & Co.'s scheme of secret threats was smashed by the publicity given it by THE PEOPLE, and that THE PEOPLE'S prompt and public call down was a clap that disconcerted more flies than the one on whose head it fell.

The public must now be ready for some funny, and yet surely instructive, scenes in Lynn, Mass.

This sputs the labor misleaders so ill, that, it is said, Gompers and his Lynn fakirs are getting ready to set up an "opposition" C. L. U.

INTERNATIONAL FAKIRISM.

How true it is that the pure and simple labor leader is but a parrot, if not a lap-dog, of capitalism; and, furthermore, how true it is that, Capitalism, being international, its labor fakir puppets, whether in America, England or elsewhere, all move with one impulse, snarl the same snarls, and go through the same antics, the strings tied to their legs being pulled by the same central force—the Capitalist Class, has recently been strikingly illustrated.

At the same time that here in America Mr. P. C. McGuire opened his "Carpenter" for all his kindred fakirs in America to echo the capitalist lies against Socialism, and particularly the lies uttered against our sturdy Comrades in France who, elected to public offices, are leveling the blows of the proletariat at the very root of capitalist usurpation;—at the same time that that is and was going on here, that other "pure and simple" manikin of the capitalist bosses, Mr. David Holmes, of the English textile workers, was and is doing the identical thing on the other side of the waters.

Mr. David Holmes and M. Carrette, Mayor of Roubaix:

Sir:—It has come to my knowledge that Mr. David Holmes has been stating publicly in Burnley that "The Mayor of Roubaix, six deputies and fifteen councilors have, between them, during the last four or five years, evicted some thirty council employees, officials, etc., for no fault, or for trivial faults, and have given the whole of the offices thus made vacant to their own relatives and friends. This is what you may expect if Socialists obtain power here—corruption and prostitution of delegated authority to enrich one's self and one's friends."

In common justice I am sure you will give this letter to your readers, and in common decency I hope Mr. Holmes will apologize for his unfounded statements. —Yours faithfully, ELEANOR MARX AVELING, Sydenham, Nov. 9, 1897.

(Copy.) "Draveil, S. et O., France.

"It is so easy to reply to the calumnies of Mr. Holmes that I think it useless to ask Carrette to deal with them, and, moreover, Carrette would not answer; he is so used to the lies of the "Journal de Roubaix," the organ of the employers, about the Socialist administration of Roubaix.

(1) There are not six Socialist deputies in the Nord department. I only know of two—Guesde, the member for Roubaix, and Colonel Sever, who, elected as a Radical, has recently joined the Parti Ouvrier.

(2) When Carrette took over the mayoralty of Roubaix, in 1892, all the employees, with a very few exceptions, were the merest tools of the employers, mere masters' men, and our declared enemies. Instead of dismissing them, Carrette sent for them and told them they would in all cases be kept on if they fulfilled their duties to the town, and did not try to hinder the work of the new Municipal Council. A very small number were discharged. The general secretary, who was known to be a bitter opponent, whose dismissal was urged by Guesde and by myself, was kept on, on his promising to do his duties straightforwardly without regard to politics. Nevertheless, he went on constantly serving, in an underhand way, the interests of the employers against the men. This was well known, and yet he was not dismissed until this year, and then he was given 10,000 francs—i. e., an extra year's salary—in return for all the harm he had done the Socialists! Every one of the old employees who did his work properly has been kept on and the wages have been raised. The employees of the Octroi (the town dues) are so delighted with the new administration that they are working with double the zeal they showed formerly, and during the first year of Carrette's administration they secured a surplus of 40,000 francs from the dues by more closely watching the great brewers and employers. The latter, under the old municipality had constantly defrauded the town—for example, during the hunting season they were in the habit of bringing an immense amount of game into the town in their carriages which the customs officials did not dare to examine.

"Municipal Councilors are not paid, and those who worked in the factories were discharged, and the Roubaix employers, thoroughly united against the Socialists, agreed not to give them any employment—thus attempting to starve them into giving up their municipal functions or leaving the town. But not only were the councilors themselves shut out of every factory and workshop—their relatives also were black-listed. Thus the two daughters of the Adjunct Lepers were thrown out of work, as were also the brother and the children of Carrette. Fortunately in the Nord Department several Socialists have been able, through the brewers, who, reactionary as they may be, prefer their

interests to their politics, to set up small cafes, other councilors found work in the large Co-operative Society of Roubaix, others became small dealers and hawkers, while yet others—and these are the greater number—got places in the new departments (not the old places) started by the municipality. Thus the daughters of Lepers are employed in the kitchen of one of the "cantine scolaires" (the establishments where the children are fed.) Carrette, however, like Delory (the Mayor of Lille), has steadily refused to let any of his relatives be employed in any way by the Municipality. Nevertheless, Carrette's son, who is married, was a long time out of work and without means. Delory's old father is in an almshouse, where he had gone before his son's election as Mayor of Lille, so that since, as before, the old man receives public aid. This is how Socialists "enrich their friends."

"Holmes' calumnies were being spread in Holland; Von Kol (M. P. of the Dutch Chamber of Deputies) asked me to refute them. I thought it quite sufficient to send him a few numbers of the Paris "Temps," which sent a representative to thoroughly examine the administration of the Roubaix municipality. This representative, one of the most reactionary municipal councilors of Paris, M. G. Villain, looked into everything, making the minutest search into all departments, and he failed to discover a single one of the corrupt practices spoken of by Holmes & Co. The "Temps" would have been only too glad to denounce them to the public.

"The Journal de Roubaix," whose mission it is to calumniate the Socialists, has completely failed to persuade the workers that they are being betrayed by their leaders, so that when at the beginning of the year the Government dissolved the Municipality, Carrette and his friends were returned a few months later with even larger majorities than before.

"Finding calumny useless, the employers are now 'rying another game. Only the children in the municipal schools are fed, and in the home, and in the name of 'justice' and 'equality' their organ, the 'Journal de Roubaix,' has started a campaign asking that these meals shall also be given in the church schools taught by the priests and nuns. So it would seem that Mr. Holmes' friends, the employers, find the Socialist methods so excellent that they would like them to be applied to the schools started and carried on by themselves and the priests!"

"PAUL LAFARGUE."

DRUM TAPS.

By PETER E. BURROWS.

At Lucknow a young woman, more sensitive than her fellow sufferers, heard the pipes of their Highland deliverers long before any of her companions. She was only more acutely conscious of the common danger, but there fore she was the first to interpret those sounds of deliverance and to tell the despairing garrison to hope and live. Are you more class-conscious than your companions? Then bid them vote and live.

One sentence with a germ of deliverance in it. One clear thought—tap on the ear drum of a man who does little thinking on these matters is better than ten tattoos on the stretched parchment.

Redmond says that Ireland will be free in a few years. With what sort of a freedom, Redmond? The politicians' freedom to enslave or the wage-slaves freedom; not only to cast off her old masters, but to save herself from new ones? Without the second, the first is N. G.

A New York capitalist sheet has done a rash thing. It invited the people to write their opinions of society, with this result: Such multitudes of letters, critical and condemnatory, and nearly all condemnatory, flowed upon the Editor, who is himself a "swell," that he was scared with the threatening host of angry people he had roused into expression. So he sat down on them all, saying that whatever society might be, it could write. This is a drum tap on both sides of the drum.

If you don't read the newspapers you cannot meet the men around you on current topics. If you read them too much you will never know, and cannot share, the feelings and hopes of thinkers. The newspaper is an intellectual jag, lasting from New Year's day to new year's death. The "Daily People" might be called "The Anti-Jag." Talking of titles, I wish THE PEOPLE was called "The Socialist." There are all sorts of people, and no one can tell what sort ours is by the title.

It is complained that the common people do not take an intelligent interest in politics. Perhaps there is no intelligent interest in politics for the common people to take. But there are some people who are making politics interesting by bringing an intelligent interest right into the politicians' camp and standing by it; that is their own interest and the people doing it are Socialists.

If there be no reciprocity of aim or activities between rulers and ruled, why should the ruled be drum tappers and rifle bearers for an alien interest?

They prate about individualism in our economic system. But individuals, if they are poor ones, cannot exist among us without taking refuge in some group. The public highways, the work-houses, the prisons, the morgues, the Potters' fields are filled with men and women who strayed from conventional lines and were shot down by legally appointed persons of their own State.

An individual's chief difficulty to-day is to shield himself from social power. He flies, therefore, to the sheltering arms of smaller groups. When these groups happen to be either men of violence or capitalists they combine with other similar groups and resist the State. The State, as we have it now, fosters at once the capitalist and the traitor.



WILLIAMS & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

Brother Jonathan—It is all nonsense to imagine that the Socialist Labor party could ever win.

Uncle Sam—Why nonsense? B. J.—Well, don't you see, to win a party must have a strong organization; to be a member of an organization one must pay dues; to pay dues one must have money. Now, most people are too poor to have anything left for dues.

U. S.—Do these poor people, who are too poor to pay dues to a Socialist political organization, have any money to pay dues to either of the capitalist political parties? B. J.—No, they have none, and don't pay any.

U. S.—And does that keep them from voting for the old political parties? B. J.—Why, no; how could either of the old political parties have the big votes they got if the poor stayed away from them?

U. S.—And they win? B. J.—Why, certainly! U. S.—Now, if it is at all possible for you to keep two ideas in your head, will you have the kindness to explain to me for what reason it is impossible for the poor, who have no money to pay dues with to any political party, to vote for the S. L. P. and make it win, and yet it is possible for them to vote for the old parties and make them win?

B. J. remnant silent. U. S.—Knocked out, eh? B. J. (gathering himself together)—Not quite. I'm knocked out only on the dues matter. I admit that, without paying dues to the old parties, the poor vote those tickets; consequently, without paying dues to the S. L. P., they might vote that ticket and put it through. The trouble with me is that I explained myself wrong. I didn't mean to say that—

U. S.—What did you mean to say? B. J.—What I meant was that people are too poor to buy Socialist literature. As they can't buy that, they don't know what Socialism stands for, and, of course, keep on voting for the old parties.

U. S.—Hem! B. J.—You don't believe me? Well, now, take my own case. After I have paid my rent, my butcher's and baker's bill, and God knows they are small, I barely have enough to buy clothes and shoes with. No; I haven't enough. Where am I to get money from to buy a Socialist paper. And above all, where shall I get the time to read. I have no time to read.

U. S. (trying to look sympathetic)—Well, that IS hard; these ARE hard times. B. J.—You admit that? U. S.—Of course; don't I see it? But this subject is too sad. By the way, do you know who won the prize fight yesterday?

B. J. (brightening up)—Yes; Jim Bangs; nobody would have thought it. But he did Jack Knocks brown.

U. S.—How did he do it? B. J.—I'll tell you. Jack Knocks made a lunge at Jim Bang's smaller, whereupon Jim ducked, made a feint at Jack's right jaw, and with his left fist struck him square on the heart. That a master stroke! It took the wind clean out of Jack, he fell, and when time was called he could not yet get up, and his backers stepped up, and threw up the sponge. That blow puts just \$25,000 into Jim's pockets and gives him the championship.

U. S.—I don't believe it— B. J.—What don't you believe? U. S.—In the first place, I don't believe that Jim knocked out Jack; in the second place, I don't believe that Jim could duck when Jack lets fly at his smeller; in the third place, I don't believe that Jim is the champion to-day; lastly, I don't believe, even if he won, that he got by it \$25,000.

B. J. (with all this while was looking at U. S. with astonishment, takes out of his right pocket "The Morning Blather-skite" and "The Bugle Blast of Nantines," from his left pocket he takes out "The Evening Slush Bucket," "The Evening Sewer Squirter" and "The Evening Slop Jar." Holding these papers open at the places where the prize fight is described with pictures, he shoves them under U. S.'s nose)—There, now, read for yourself.

U. S. (shoving off the bundle)—You are caught like a woodcock in his own spring. You who claim you are too poor to buy Socialist papers, here you are buying five nasty capitalist sheets; you who claim you are too busy to read Socialist literature and educate yourself, here you are finding time enough to read full accounts of a brutal encounter—you deserve your chains, and a good deal more!

B. J.—And shall I have no fun? U. S.—Have your "fun" as you call it. But don't throw the blame of your political ignorance and of the political ignorance of such as you upon your lack of money or the like. If the majority of the working-men are of such miserable stuff as you, then, of course, it is impossible for the Socialist Labor party to win. But the blame lies not with your poverty, it lies with the low level of your mind, that takes not enough interest in serious matters, and that is pie for the capitalists to exploit in the shop and then to be bunceod out of your pennies by capitalist dirty sheets. But even there you are wrong. Not all the workers are like you. The majority will soon find its way to Socialist literature, and then—well when the crash comes, then you and such as you will be used by the capitalists, whose sheets you now read, as food for cannon. Good bye.

Milwaukee, Wis. Comrade J. Rummel, 310 18th street, is authorized agent. All subscribers in arrears are requested to settle with him at once.



POLAND.

The following contribution to the history of Socialism in Poland is from the pen of Comrade B. A. Jedrzelewski, of London, General Secretary of the Foreign League of Polish Socialists.

In 1795 Poland was finally dismembered by the three neighboring empires, which had already before divided among themselves a large slice of her territory. Nevertheless she has remained to this day united by a common language and literature, common historical traditions, and a common struggle for national independence and unity.

The Socialist movement was started in Warsaw in 1877 on the basis of the scientific Marxist Socialism by a few circles of young students of Warsaw University. They soon found numerous ardent comrades among the manual workers, and since then the movement has been a purely proletarian one.

The "Proletariat" was, of course, a secret society, as all Socialist organizations under the yoke of Russian Czarism must be; but it soon had branches in all the industrial centers of Russian Poland. During eleven years of its existence it gave many examples of brilliant heroism and personal sacrifice.

The rapid growth of Socialism in Poland, as compared with its slow progress in Russia, is additional evidence of the inferior development of the latter country. In the light of this contrast it becomes apparent to the Polish workmen that they cannot afford to wait for their deliverance until the Russian peasant ripens intellectually, politically and industrially.

Meanwhile, in 1890 and 1891, the exclusiveness of the "Proletariat" caused the formation of three separate Socialist bodies. Such a division of forces, at a time when united action was essential, could not, however, last very long.

At the same time there was founded the "Foreign League of Polish Socialists"—which has now branches in most of the large towns of Western and Northern Europe—for the purpose of uniting into one active body all the Polish Socialists residing abroad, particularly the refugees.

As it would take too much space to dilate upon the many brilliant achievements of the Polish Socialist party and the enormous growth of its propaganda and organization, mention will only be made here of some salient features of the work which it has done.

As the programme of the new party satisfies the most burning wants of all the oppressed, especially in its declaration of war against Czarism and for the Polish Republic, it has already secured to this party the leading place in the political life of the nation.

Austrian Poland (the so-called Galicia) was the birthplace of the first Polish Socialist paper, "The Worker," published in Lemberg in 1878; but Socialism did not become there a political force of importance until the 1st of May, 1890.

In Prussian Poland the foreign domination is a fundamental obstacle to economic development, because all industry is killed by Prussian laws. In the second place the movement is retarded by the low state of national intellectual life, owing to the Prussian policy of destroying all Polish culture by means of German schools, prosecutions of Polish teachers, prohibition of all higher educational institutions within the conquered territory, etc.

Ten party periodicals are now published, namely, "The Dawn," the oldest, established in 1881, printed especially for Russian Poland, and now published monthly by A. Delski, 7 Beaumont Square, Mile End, London, E., price 4s. per year; "New Worker," 1890, weekly, Lemberg; "Workers' Paper," 1891, weekly, Berlin, for Prussian Poland; "Forward," 1892, weekly, Cracow; "Stork," 1892, satirical, fortnightly, Lemberg; "Worker," 1894, monthly, Warsaw; "Hearth," 1895, fortnightly, Lemberg; "Light," 1895, monthly, Lemberg; and "Bulletin

Officiel du Parti Socialiste Polonais." June, 1895, published monthly in London at the above address, in French, chiefly to supply the foreign Socialist press with information concerning the Polish movement. The party owns two presses—a secret one in Warsaw, the other in London—from which are issued a large number of books and pamphlets.

"SOPHISTICATIONS."

(Continued from Page 1.)

not an article of food." The New York Board of Health asked for an injunction against the sale of certain Ping Grey teas, but the court refused to grant it on the ground that, although the teas in question had been clearly proved to be adulterated with gypsum, Prussian blue, sand, etc., it was necessary to prove that the effect of such admixtures was such as to constitute a serious danger to public health.

To say that sophistication of foods is widely spread is to put it very mildly; it will hardly be an exaggeration to compute the amount of adulteration of foods at 50 per cent. The Society of Public Analysts of England organized in 1874 issued the following results of their work:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Samples examined, Samples adulterated, Percentage of adulteration. Data for years 1875-6 to 1883.

The diminution in the amount of adulteration beginning from 1881 was due to enactment of the Sale of Food and Drug Act. Although the manufacturers apparently got soon accustomed to the law, and recognizing that the devil is not as black as he is painted, resorted to their former sophistication, and thus we see an increase to 16.4 in 1883.

Table with 4 columns: Articles, No. of No. found, No. of No. found, Percent adulteration. Lists items like Butter, Olive oil, Baking powder, etc.

From the annual report of the New York City Board of Health for the year 1885 we gather the following statistics: Adulterated milk destroyed, 1,701 quarts; Adulterated candy destroyed, 72,700 lbs.; Adulterated cheese destroyed, 5,700 lbs.; Adulterated packages of tea ordered out of sale, 266 lbs.

In a foot note in his book "Capital," K. Marx tells us of a certain chemist, Chevallier, who enumerated about 600 articles in the manufacture of which 10, 20 and 30 different methods of adulteration are practised. He adds that he does not know all the methods, and does not mention all that he knows.

In his book on adulteration published in London in 1820, Mr. Frederic Accum points out the general spread of this evil, affecting every industry. Woolen goods are adulterated with cotton, soap with clay, paper with plaster of Paris, provisions of all kinds with a number of worthless and actually injurious substances.

At a meeting held in London on the 10th of March, 1851, a grocer produced a compound of burnt peas, dog biscuit, prepared earth, and a substance which he said, "I shall not describe because it is too horrid to mention."

Speaking of the cruel abuses practised by London bakers on their journeymen, K. Marx says that "their cry was so urgent that Mr. H. S. Tremerher was appointed Royal Commissioner of Inquiry. His report, together with the evidence given roused, not the heart of the public, but its stomach.

While it is true that as a general rule the small capitalist is the one that practices adulteration, yet we occasionally see the "big ones" trying to "swipe." Everybody remembers the attempt made by Carnegie & Co. to defraud the government by adulterating the armor plate. This great patriot, the eminent philanthropist, who figures as the ideal of a capitalist, wanted to be the lowest bidder, and as he could not accomplish it by any other means, he substituted "by mistake" armor plate of an inferior quality.

In conclusion, I will mention one article of food, and an important one at that, which is supplied to use in an impure state, causing many diseases, which pauperize the people, rob father and mother from their families, children from their parents, good citizens from the community. In this case the impure and disease breeding state of the article is due in most cities not to the greed of the capitalist directly but to the corruption of his faithful servant—the

politician. I mean water. Water as a leading article of diet can hardly be overestimated; it is universally used by people of all ages, sexes and stations of life; it is as necessary to the human being as it is to fish, and its purity should be of primary importance; yet the water we drink contains among other impurities pathogenic germs, such as the bacillus of Eberth, which causes the well known disease, typhoid fever.

The Rev. Falsifier W. D. P. Bliss, the Stiggins of the labor movement, is the writer of the first article, entitled "American Trades Unionism." This man prevaricates like the regular capitalist person in nearly every line, and his duplicity becomes all the more nauseous when we recall the fact that he poses as a "Christian Socialist." The following is a typical specimen of his twaddle:

"This and other similar local experiences have led most of the trade union leaders of to-day to believe in keeping the trade unions, AS UNIONS, out of politics, and though many perhaps most, trade unionists favor Socialism as an ultimate, the majority of the leaders oppose committing the unions as unions to avowed Socialism now, and especially to the programme of the Socialist Labor party, or of any other political party. This position has led to a bitter attack upon these by the leaders of the Socialist Labor party, and the attempt, only in part successful, to capture the trade union movement for political Socialism.

From the foregoing statements we reach the following conclusion: Adulteration is only one of the, we may say, pathognomonic symptoms of the present social disease, and not an independent disease per se; hence all remedies directed to the cure of this symptom alone will eventually fail.

He concludes with the following extremely funny eulogy upon the religious spirit, the honesty and integrity of the walking delegate (sic) of the pure and simple trades union: "But his main work the public sees little of. This is to visit the sick, to care for the fatherless and widows in their affliction, to pay out the benefits of the organization. Few people live more 'pure religion and undefiled before God' than these same despised walking delegates. Strikes occur in any one place only occasionally. The quiet beneficiary work of the trade union and its walking delegates GOES ON ALL THE TIME."

So do their salaries. An anonymous article on another page of the journal in question bluntly controverts the ideas about the eight-hour agitation as enunciated in the above extracts from the article of the Rev. Falsifier Bliss.

Allegany, Pa.

LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

A. F. New York.—Cockroaches are not discussed with; they are stepped upon.

C. Gill, St. Louis.—We know of no specific work on or collection of Federal Courts injunction decisions. These must be got out of the Federal Courts' Reports.

To whom it may concern, Brooklyn.—Will you never learn that when you send a newspaper clipping you should state the paper it is taken from and the date? Moreover, you seem to be behind time. Look up the Letter Box in our issue of the 9th instant. The bluffer was there promptly called down.

J. R. R. Albany, N. Y.—The articles on Austria and Italy that have appeared recently on the third page are advance pages of an almanac of the S. L. P. that the party has commissioned Comrade Lucien Sanial to prepare. The almanac will be published shortly, and will contain, besides, valuable statistical information for the use of speakers and agitators. Successive issues of THE PEOPLE will contain Comrade Sanial's monographs on Spain, Poland, Belgium, Germany, France, etc.

M. I. R., Brooklyn.—Drop in here some time between Thursdays and Saturdays.

O. K., N. Y.—We don't know that the Commonwealth Co. is there "for the purpose of misleading people"; it surely is there, however, for the purpose of making what it can more or less unscrupulously, seeing that it seeks to sail under Socialist colors, and retails the sheerest trash, often rot, along with some good matter.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Justly Indignant Plasterer.

TO THE PEOPLE:—That precious aggregation, consisting mainly of frauds and fakirs, who assemble weekly at Clarendon Hall in order to put in evidence the low cunning and vulgar duplicity of their dishonest souls, and who are known as the "Central Labor Union," have issued a journal, called "The Official Handbook of the United Building Trades of the Central Labor Union of New York City and Vicinity."

The Rev. Falsifier W. D. P. Bliss, the Stiggins of the labor movement, is the writer of the first article, entitled "American Trades Unionism." This man prevaricates like the regular capitalist person in nearly every line, and his duplicity becomes all the more nauseous when we recall the fact that he poses as a "Christian Socialist."

"Believe in keeping trades unions as unions out of politics," forsooth! Who among those interested in the labor question can have forgotten the disgraceful scenes witnessed during the last election in Clarendon Hall, when delegates to the C. L. U. and prominent members of Typographical Union No. 6 endeavored to exploit their unions for political ends.

"The attempt to capture the trades union movement for political Socialism" is, it is true, only partially successful so far, owing to the fact that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is not yet two years of age, but it is such a vigorous infant that it is setting the old hack howling with rage, and, like Hercules, it is already strangling the pure and simple vipers, if we are to judge of the agonized manner in which they are howling.

"The one governing idea among American trade unionists, except as to the minority, who are Socialists, is to concentrate efforts on the short-hour movement."

"If Socialism be the ideal, or whatever be the ultimate ideal, trade unionists believe that the first thing to do is to make the workers capable of carrying out the ideal."

He concludes with the following extremely funny eulogy upon the religious spirit, the honesty and integrity of the walking delegate (sic) of the pure and simple trades union: "But his main work the public sees little of. This is to visit the sick, to care for the fatherless and widows in their affliction, to pay out the benefits of the organization. Few people live more 'pure religion and undefiled before God' than these same despised walking delegates. Strikes occur in any one place only occasionally. The quiet beneficiary work of the trade union and its walking delegates GOES ON ALL THE TIME."

So do their salaries. An anonymous article on another page of the journal in question bluntly controverts the ideas about the eight-hour agitation as enunciated in the above extracts from the article of the Rev. Falsifier Bliss.

"Much has been said and written about shortening the hours of labor, and the reasons adduced have been that by so doing the unemployed will be absorbed; and thus blacklegs and scabs (as our unfortunate unemployed competitors for work are called), would be able to assert itself—a very beautiful idea, but, after all, a mere delusion.

"We have seen that, as a scientific palliative, even to give the workers more leisure, an eight-hour day may not do what its advocates claim, since by the intensification of labor the workpeople may be as much physically exhausted in an eight-hour day as in a longer one. The hope of the workpeople that by the same means the demand will equal the supply, and so absorb the unemployed, will not be fulfilled. We have seen, too, that an eight-hour day is quite an arbitrary affair, far too long, and is only adopted as a political cry, because its advocates believe it will be attained on account of it presenting so little difficulty to the capitalists; and we have also called attention to the fact that those who put it forward have never shown how a universal eight-hour law could be successfully enforced—even if, to stave off imminent social and industrial changes, it should be placed upon the statute book."

Again as follows: "If the organized workers of this and every other country truly desired the eight-hour day, they could immediately obtain it. It is because the eight-hour day is only a political cry of the labor leaders, instead of a solid, earnest demand on the part of the workers, that prevents its immediate adoption. No. Comrades and fellow-workers, our social emancipation lays not in the adoption of an eight-hour day, but in the complete overthrow of the present industrial system, i. e., capitalism, and the substitution of co-operation."

This last extract would lead one to imagine the writer of this article to be animated by a judicious spirit of Socialism were it not for the fact that in another part of his article he gives evidence of that Anarchistic "no-politics" attitude so acceptable to pure and simpledom in the following strain: "We at least want our fellow workers to understand that the science of politics is the science of their social and industrial enslavement, and that the only

way to improve their position socially, is to win better industrial conditions by their own, outside any political movement."

The deception and chicanery of our representatives in the C. L. U. and the contradictory and lying nature of the articles in its official journal prompt the writing of this repudiation of their reactionary and corrupt tactics. JOHN LAFFEY, Member of Plain and Ornamental Operative Plasterers.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In his work on the "Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," Frederick Engels sums up the course of the class struggle, its several successive stages and the significance of each in the development of production in the following clear manner:

I. MEDIEVAL SOCIETY.—Small individual production. Means of production adapted to individual use; thence primitively inefficient and paltry, and dwarfish in their results. Production for the immediate consumption, either of the producer himself or of his feudal lord. Only there where an excess of production over consumption takes place, is that excess offered for sale and falls into exchange. The production of "commodity" is in its infancy; but already it contains in embryo THE ANARCHY OF PRODUCTION IN SOCIETY AT LARGE.

II. CAPITALIST REVOLUTION.—Transformation of industry, first through simple co-operation and manufacture. Concentration of the hitherto scattered means of production into social means of production—a transformation, that, on the whole does not affect the form of exchange. The old forms of appropriation remain in force. The CAPITALIST makes his appearance. In his capacity of owner of the means of production, he appropriates the products also, and turns them into "commodities." Production has become a social act. Exchange, and, together with it, appropriation remain individual acts, acts of the individual. THE SOCIAL PRODUCTS ARE APPROPRIATED BY THE INDIVIDUAL CAPITALIST. This is the fundamental contradiction from which arise all the contradictions in which present society moves, and which production in gross brings to light:

A.—Severance of the producers from the means of production. Condemnation of the worker to life-long wage-labor. CONTRAST BETWEEN PROLETARIAT AND CAPITALIST CLASS.

B.—Growing predominance and increasing effectiveness of the laws that govern the production of commodities. Unbridled competitive struggle. Contradiction between social organization in the separate factories, and social anarchy in production at large.

C.—On the one hand, perfection of machinery made by competition compulsory upon every individual manufacturer, and equivalent with ever increasing displacement of labor—the industrial RESERVE ARMY. On the other hand, boundless expansion of production, equally a compulsory law of competition to every manufacturer. On both hands, unheard of development of productive forces, excess of supply over demand, over-production, glutting of the markets, decennial crises, the vicious circle: here, a superabundance of products and means of production; yonder a superabundance of workmen without employment and without means of existence. But these two forces of production and social well-being cannot combine because the capitalist form of production prevents the productive powers from operating and the products from circulating unless they first convert themselves into capital—something that their very superabundance prevents from being done. The contradiction has become an absurdity: THE MODE OF PRODUCTION REBELS AGAINST THE FORM OF EXCHANGE. The capitalist class is convicted of incapacity further to direct its own social powers of production.

D.—Partial recognition of the social character of the powers of production forced upon the capitalists themselves. Appropriation of the large organisms of production and of communication and transportation, first by STOCK COMPANIES, next by the STATE. The capitalist class shows itself to be superfluous; all its social functions are filled by hired employees.

III. PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION.—Solution of the contradictions. The proletariat seizes the public power, and, with its aid, turns the powers of production, that have been slipping from the hands of the capitalist class, into public property. By this act it frees the means of production from their previous capitalist quality, and gives their social character full freedom to assert itself. Thenceforth, social production upon a pre-determined plan becomes possible. The development of production makes the continuance of several social classes an anachronism. In proportion as anarchy in the production of society at large disappears, the political authority of the State becomes dormant. Man, finally master of his own form of social organization, becomes at the same time lord over nature—lord over himself—in short, free. To accomplish this work of universal emancipation is the historic mission of the modern proletariat. To investigate its historic conditions, thereby its nature itself, and thus to impart a consciousness of its own motion to that class that, oppressed to-day, is called upon to do the act—that is the task of the theoretic expression of the movement of the proletariat, i. e., of scientific Socialism.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Comrade Van Kerkvoordt, 428 Goethe street, has been elected agent for THE PEOPLE in place of Comrade Chas. Nilson who resigned.

All subscribers in arrears are requested to kindly remit when called upon by the new agent.



We would like to see every reader use a DIAMOND POINT GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN Without expense!

We will send it free to anyone sending us three yearly subscriptions at one dollar each. Will you take advantage of this unprecedented offer? Get a new yearly subscriber this, next and the following week, then send us \$3.00 and the pen is yours.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists east, West, North and South.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William Street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

National Executive Committee. Meeting of Jan. 18th, with Comrade Stahl in the chair.

Carless reported about his agitation in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Most meetings were good.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P. HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

S. L. P. Sections, Attention.

The Sections and branches of the party are herewith requested to take action to help dispose of the Proceedings of the last National Convention.

The "Proceedings" are a handsome 64-page pamphlet, that no member should be without.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P. HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$338.00. Gust. Woidnek, Spencer, Neb., 15 Ernest Leimon, Barre, Vt., 1.00 Rud. Schliemanz, Bennington, Vt., 50

Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 17.—New Haven Comrades, attention! At our last meeting, having resolved to enter into municipal election next April, it is necessary that every Comrade attend Section as well as branch meetings.

The Hebrew Branch held a public mass meeting Friday, Jan. 14, Comrade Felgenbaum speaker, which was attended by over 200 persons.

Massachusetts.

MALDEN, Jan. 15.—Comrade Harry Carless, of Newark, N. J., will lecture here at the Court Room, on Ferry street, Monday, the 24th instant, at 8 p. m.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 14.—The Lynn Section of the S. L. P. are in receipt of communications soliciting financial assistance without the seal of the S. L. P.

Worcester Section held a business meeting Thursday night and elected the following officers: Organizer, W. J. Hoar; secretary, Anna Wallberg; financial secretary and treasurer, F. A. Fortrom; library agent, C. G. Marcy, 503 Main street.

During the campaign the Trades Unions placed Jefferson Davis Pierce, President of Cigarmakers' Union, and President of Massachusetts State Branch of the F. of A. on the Democratic ticket as alderman with the backing of the Democratic party.

During the campaign the Trades Unions placed Jefferson Davis Pierce, President of Cigarmakers' Union, and President of Massachusetts State Branch of the F. of A. on the Democratic ticket as alderman with the backing of the Democratic party.

During the campaign the Trades Unions placed Jefferson Davis Pierce, President of Cigarmakers' Union, and President of Massachusetts State Branch of the F. of A. on the Democratic ticket as alderman with the backing of the Democratic party.

During the campaign the Trades Unions placed Jefferson Davis Pierce, President of Cigarmakers' Union, and President of Massachusetts State Branch of the F. of A. on the Democratic ticket as alderman with the backing of the Democratic party.

During the campaign the Trades Unions placed Jefferson Davis Pierce, President of Cigarmakers' Union, and President of Massachusetts State Branch of the F. of A. on the Democratic ticket as alderman with the backing of the Democratic party.

During the campaign the Trades Unions placed Jefferson Davis Pierce, President of Cigarmakers' Union, and President of Massachusetts State Branch of the F. of A. on the Democratic ticket as alderman with the backing of the Democratic party.

During the campaign the Trades Unions placed Jefferson Davis Pierce, President of Cigarmakers' Union, and President of Massachusetts State Branch of the F. of A. on the Democratic ticket as alderman with the backing of the Democratic party.

During the campaign the Trades Unions placed Jefferson Davis Pierce, President of Cigarmakers' Union, and President of Massachusetts State Branch of the F. of A. on the Democratic ticket as alderman with the backing of the Democratic party.

During the campaign the Trades Unions placed Jefferson Davis Pierce, President of Cigarmakers' Union, and President of Massachusetts State Branch of the F. of A. on the Democratic ticket as alderman with the backing of the Democratic party.

During the campaign the Trades Unions placed Jefferson Davis Pierce, President of Cigarmakers' Union, and President of Massachusetts State Branch of the F. of A. on the Democratic ticket as alderman with the backing of the Democratic party.

During the campaign the Trades Unions placed Jefferson Davis Pierce, President of Cigarmakers' Union, and President of Massachusetts State Branch of the F. of A. on the Democratic ticket as alderman with the backing of the Democratic party.

During the campaign the Trades Unions placed Jefferson Davis Pierce, President of Cigarmakers' Union, and President of Massachusetts State Branch of the F. of A. on the Democratic ticket as alderman with the backing of the Democratic party.

During the campaign the Trades Unions placed Jefferson Davis Pierce, President of Cigarmakers' Union, and President of Massachusetts State Branch of the F. of A. on the Democratic ticket as alderman with the backing of the Democratic party.

During the campaign the Trades Unions placed Jefferson Davis Pierce, President of Cigarmakers' Union, and President of Massachusetts State Branch of the F. of A. on the Democratic ticket as alderman with the backing of the Democratic party.

There are 1,000 Socialists in Worcester—10 per cent. organized into two branches, with more to follow.

The formation of the wire trust may be a serious thing for Worcester.

No Comrade in Worcester is allowed to publish or cause to be published any article on Socialism without the approval of the Press Committee.

With the capital of New England's industry, cotton manufacturing, reducing wages 10 to 11 per cent.

The object of the class is the study of Scientific Socialism.

The attention of all members of the Passaic County Section is called to the formation of this class.

Any one who voted the S. L. P. ticket in Venango County last fall or others interested in the S. L. P. propaganda in said county, will help the matter along by addressing

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR. D. A. No. 1. (CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.) Delegate L. Korn of the German Waiters' Union No. 1.

Credentials were received from the Ale and Porter Union No. 1 for Ernest Bohm and John Leehr; Furriers' Union, O. Heinzberger; N. Y. German Cooks and Pastry Cooks, A. Uhde; Ind. Bakers, Br. 1, E. Leske, C. Toif; Pressmen and Feeders' Union, L. Pomrantz, J. Dicker and G. Karp.

The Committee on the May Demonstration reported that the first conference was a success, and a continued session will be held on Feb. 5.

Ale and Porter Union No. 1 reported having elected the following officers for the year 1898: Secretary and walking delegate, Ernest Bohm; financial secretary, John Faust; treasurer, Fritz Fellenberg; sergeant-at-arms, John Witte; trustees, John Steinheimer and B. Wessels.

We particularly appeal to those friends of the S. L. P. who are not party members to join this club.

NEW YORK CITY.—30th Assembly District.—A meeting to discuss the question of withdrawing the delegates of the S. L. P. from the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and Central Labor Federation of New York will be held at Bohemian National Hall, No. 321 East 73d street, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23, at half-past two o'clock.

Regular weekly meeting of the 34th and 35th A. D. Branch, Bronx Borough, was held last Friday evening, at their headquarters, 3d avenue and 149th street, Comrade Kinneally in the chair.

United Engineers' Union No. 1 initiated new members, and will attend the festival of the Progress Club.

Bartenders' Union No. 1 will hold its quarterly general meeting this Friday at 206 Allen street.

Int. Planomakers' Union elected delegates to the May Conference.

Silver Workers' Prot. Association reported having endorsed the label of the G. E. B., S. T. & L. A. Their branch at Providence, R. I. is making splendid progress, having initiated 15 new members.

Progressive Typographical Union No. 83 reported that they are making good headway, and having gained four shops from the Hebrew-American Typographical Union.

Buffalo American Branch, S. L. P., will hold a discussion meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 550 Broadway, this coming Sunday, Jan. 23d, at 8 p. m.

Any one who voted the S. L. P. ticket in Venango County last fall or others interested in the S. L. P. propaganda in said county, will help the matter along by addressing

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR. D. A. No. 1. (CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.) Delegate L. Korn of the German Waiters' Union No. 1.

Credentials were received from the Ale and Porter Union No. 1 for Ernest Bohm and John Leehr; Furriers' Union, O. Heinzberger; N. Y. German Cooks and Pastry Cooks, A. Uhde; Ind. Bakers, Br. 1, E. Leske, C. Toif; Pressmen and Feeders' Union, L. Pomrantz, J. Dicker and G. Karp.

The Committee on the May Demonstration reported that the first conference was a success, and a continued session will be held on Feb. 5.

Ale and Porter Union No. 1 reported having elected the following officers for the year 1898: Secretary and walking delegate, Ernest Bohm; financial secretary, John Faust; treasurer, Fritz Fellenberg; sergeant-at-arms, John Witte; trustees, John Steinheimer and B. Wessels.

We particularly appeal to those friends of the S. L. P. who are not party members to join this club.

NEW YORK CITY.—30th Assembly District.—A meeting to discuss the question of withdrawing the delegates of the S. L. P. from the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and Central Labor Federation of New York will be held at Bohemian National Hall, No. 321 East 73d street, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23, at half-past two o'clock.

Regular weekly meeting of the 34th and 35th A. D. Branch, Bronx Borough, was held last Friday evening, at their headquarters, 3d avenue and 149th street, Comrade Kinneally in the chair.

United Engineers' Union No. 1 initiated new members, and will attend the festival of the Progress Club.

Bartenders' Union No. 1 will hold its quarterly general meeting this Friday at 206 Allen street.

Int. Planomakers' Union elected delegates to the May Conference.

Silver Workers' Prot. Association reported having endorsed the label of the G. E. B., S. T. & L. A. Their branch at Providence, R. I. is making splendid progress, having initiated 15 new members.

Progressive Typographical Union No. 83 reported that they are making good headway, and having gained four shops from the Hebrew-American Typographical Union.

It was also resolved that no musicians be engaged for this affair unless they be connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Meetings are held at these headquarters. Regular business meeting every Friday evening; lecture and debate, with entertainment, every Sunday evening.

The formation of a speakers' club is about consummated, and will meet every Saturday evening.

Any one who voted the S. L. P. ticket in Venango County last fall or others interested in the S. L. P. propaganda in said county, will help the matter along by addressing

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR. D. A. No. 1. (CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.) Delegate L. Korn of the German Waiters' Union No. 1.

Credentials were received from the Ale and Porter Union No. 1 for Ernest Bohm and John Leehr; Furriers' Union, O. Heinzberger; N. Y. German Cooks and Pastry Cooks, A. Uhde; Ind. Bakers, Br. 1, E. Leske, C. Toif; Pressmen and Feeders' Union, L. Pomrantz, J. Dicker and G. Karp.

The Committee on the May Demonstration reported that the first conference was a success, and a continued session will be held on Feb. 5.

Ale and Porter Union No. 1 reported having elected the following officers for the year 1898: Secretary and walking delegate, Ernest Bohm; financial secretary, John Faust; treasurer, Fritz Fellenberg; sergeant-at-arms, John Witte; trustees, John Steinheimer and B. Wessels.

We particularly appeal to those friends of the S. L. P. who are not party members to join this club.

NEW YORK CITY.—30th Assembly District.—A meeting to discuss the question of withdrawing the delegates of the S. L. P. from the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and Central Labor Federation of New York will be held at Bohemian National Hall, No. 321 East 73d street, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23, at half-past two o'clock.

Regular weekly meeting of the 34th and 35th A. D. Branch, Bronx Borough, was held last Friday evening, at their headquarters, 3d avenue and 149th street, Comrade Kinneally in the chair.

United Engineers' Union No. 1 initiated new members, and will attend the festival of the Progress Club.

Bartenders' Union No. 1 will hold its quarterly general meeting this Friday at 206 Allen street.

Int. Planomakers' Union elected delegates to the May Conference.

Silver Workers' Prot. Association reported having endorsed the label of the G. E. B., S. T. & L. A. Their branch at Providence, R. I. is making splendid progress, having initiated 15 new members.

Progressive Typographical Union No. 83 reported that they are making good headway, and having gained four shops from the Hebrew-American Typographical Union.

THE DAILY PEOPLE \$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to January 19th, 1898 \$4,575.

The following amounts have been paid down to January 19th, incl.:

Previously acknowledged \$252.76 Wm. Grubbe, City, \$10; Bruno J. Brander, City, \$10. Total \$272.76

Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE, 184 William St., N. Y.

GRAND ANNUAL Masquerade and Civic Ball, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE 9th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, S. L. P.,

on Saturday Evening, January 22d, 1898, at GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Ave., 43d & 44th Sts.

TICKET ADMITS ONE 25 CENTS. Music by Musical Alliance Local No. 1028.

Two Bicycles, one Ladies' and one Gent's, and 10 other valuable prizes will be given to the most original and comical costumes. Tickets for Sale at THE PEOPLE'S Office.

1878 Twentieth Anniversary 1898 OF THE New Yorker Volks-Zeitung,

SATURDAY, February 12th, '98, (Lincoln's Birthday) AT THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

combined with a Grand Seidl Concert, of the entire celebrated Metropolitan Orchestra, ANTON SEIDL, Conductor.

Eminent Soloists and a Chorus of 150 Voices. BALLET OF 150 Ladies! BALL!

Concert to commence at 5 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 Cents a Person. At the Box 50 Cents. THE COMMITTEE.

ported having elected officers. Delegates were also elected to the May conference, and they held a joint meeting with the Progressive Typographical Union No. 83.

N. Y. Cooks and Pastry Cooks resolved to request the C. L. F. to notify German Waiters' Union No. 1 not to permit its members to work as cooks, etc. Request granted.

All Tobacco Cigarette Makers' Union changed its name to The Rolled Cigarette Makers' Progressive Union.

Arbitration Committee reported progress relative to the strike at Siedenberg, Stiefel & Co. The same committee reported having called at the club house of the Workmen's Educational Club, 206 E. 86th street, and had seen President Orland relative to the employment of non-union bartenders at said place.

It was announced that one Wusca, a member of the Bohemian Branch, S. L. P., had made certain statements relative to the case of the Int. Marble Workers, and Kahlbauer, a former member of the Ind. Bakers, had also made statements relative to a strike of Prog. Tailors' Union some two years ago.

A committee of the "Wendell Phillips Association" was admitted and permitted to sell tickets for a festival on Feb. 2 at the New Irving Hall.

The Committee on Constitution thereupon reported. After discussing the various articles and amendments the report was adopted as a whole, and the committee instructed to have the same printed.

The Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028, S. T. & L. A., has been engaged to furnish music for the 9th Congressional District Ball, at the Grand Central Palace, 44th street and Lexington avenue, on the eve of Jan. 22. Mr. J. S. Krintes' business agent has had the song, "The Hand and the Hammer" arranged to be played by the orchestra of 24 pieces for the grand march.

Daily People Minor Fund. Previously acknowledged \$2,014.28 12th Assembly District, N. Y., 6.55 Workmen's Consumers' Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., 97 K. Kollberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1.00 Total \$2,023.10 HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

To the Subscribers of the Daily People Major Fund. COMRADES:—The following subscribers to the above fund are urgently requested to send their addresses to the undersigned:

L. Rental, Wm. Black, Benjamin Doerre, Gus. Henckler, W. Schieuer, Wm. F. Menge, Brown, all of New York City; M. A. Hudson, Thornton; H. P. Blount, Atlanta, Ga.; Chas. R. Corrali, J. V. McCormick, Usyds, L. K. Lauher, T. Van and W. R., all of Chicago, Ill.

Subscribers who have received a circular will please return the same with their answer. Many of the circulars sent out are still out. It is desirable and important that the information asked for be had at an early date.

For the Daily People Committee, HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy. The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

ON, FOR THE 100,000. (Continued from Page 1.)

with observing eyes tremble and turn pale for fear for the near future. But it also forces them to action. To act now is what is necessary.

Let this letter be a warning and an appeal to look out for your own interest. Don't say that you cannot; whatever you will can be done. Organize, educate, agitate.

We hope to hear from you soon. MICHIGAN STATE COM., S. L. P. M. MEYER, Secretary, 361 Hendricks street, Detroit, Mich.

Boston, Mass. THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following stores: Brigham's Restaurant, Washington St. Coburn's Book Store, Washington St., on the Bridge. Crosswell's Store, Harrison avenue, near Bennett St.

"Skand. Am. Arbetaren." Our Swedish Party Organ can be had on trial for two months for 10 cents. Every comrade who wants to help to push along our cause and who happens to know any Swedes, would do us a great favor by sending in the names and addresses with (or even without) 10 cents. Postage stamps accepted. Let the expected reader pay the price himself if possible, but at any rate send along the name and address.

SKANDINAVIAN AM. ARBETAREN, 297 35-37 Frankfort St., New York, N. Y.

JOHN OEHLER'S Steam Printing, 87 Frankfort Street 87 Cor. Pearl St., Franklin Square E. R. R. Station Orders will be taken at 116 E. 8th street, betw Avenue A and First Ave., New York City. 145

I. Goldman's Printing Office cor. New Chambers and William Sts. works with Typ Setting Machines German and English.

Declaration of the Longshore and Seaman's Union, U. S. A., Hoboken N. J. HOBOKEN, Jan. 18, 1898.

At the General Meeting, held Jan. 16, 1898, the following resolution was adopted upon motion of the Investigation Committee appointed in the matter of H. Steiner vs. Max Smith:

Since the investigation brought out the result:

1. That accusations, known to be false, were made by the defendant, Max Smith, against the complainant, H. Steiner, in his capacity and during his activity as an officer of both the party and of trade organizations;

2. That like accusations, also known to be false, and charging H. Hoffmann with bribery during and in connection with his activity as an officer of a trade union toward the end of the strike of 1892 in the city of Hamburg;

3. Continuous and intentional injury inflicted on the above union by the member Max Smith during last year.

Resolved in general meeting this 16th day of January, 1898:

1. To expel the said Max Smith as a member of the Longshore and Seaman's Union;

2. To announce this action of the union in the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," in THE PEOPLE and in the "Observer," Hoboken.

By order of the union, THE SECRETARY.

COMRADES are invited to attend a meeting to discuss the withdrawal of delegates from the S. T. & L. A. on SUNDAY, January 22, at 8 p. m., at Bohemian Nat. Hall, 321 E. 73d St., N. Y. C. Membership cards must be shown. Fraternally, 30th Assembly Dist. Secy.

Trades and Societies Calendar. Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading heretofore at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A.), D. A. No. 1, Meets at 2:30 every Sunday afternoon at 42 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 42d street, New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 42d street, every Saturday at 4 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Fourth St. meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 127 Avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 322 West 42nd street every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 142 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE.

German Waiters' Union of New York, Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028, D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 8 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Secy.; Residence, 173 E. 4th St.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 70 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 241-225 East 2nd St., New York City. Subscription orders for the Skand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 94th St. 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 34 Ave. and 14th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters and Trimmers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A., 4th quarter, 64 E. 4th St., Labor Lyceum, Regular Meeting every Thursday Evening, at 8 P. M. L. ECKSTEIN, Secy.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance.

Organized 1872. Membership 10,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity. OFFICE: 64 E. 4th St. OFFICE HOURS daily except Sundays and holidays, from 11 to 1 o'clock P. M.

BLANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, N. Y. Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, North River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J. Manchester, E. H. Boston, Holyoke, Mass. New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden and Hartford, Conn. Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Luzern, Altoona, Pa. Chicago, Ill.

For addresses of the Branch-keepers see "Vorwärts".

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse (für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika).

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1880 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 189 local branches with more than 15,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement.

Members belonging to the first class pay \$1.00 and those of the second class \$0.50 for 40 weeks of membership with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$0.50 and \$3.00 respectively. A benefit of \$250.00 is granted for each member, and the wife and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly dues are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above named principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to Ernest Smith, Financial Secretary, 25-27 3rd Ave., Room 65, New York City.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, 949-955 Willoughby Av.

(Formerly 61-63 Myrtle Street.) Meeting Rooms, Large Hall for Mass Meetings. Books open for Sale and Free Loan.

Workmen! Patronize Your Own Home!

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, 121 SCHERMERHORN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HILLKOWITZ & HILLOFF, Attorneys at Law, 130 Broadway, Rooms 1234-1235.